VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

NO. 375.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

KOSSUTH IN LONDON.* BY ISAAC H. JULIAN. Lingering in London, Hungary's sad Chief, True in the trial as the triumph hour; Mightier Promethens of a greater grief,

Bears nobly up 'neath Fortune's fellest power.

The envenomed slander, or the assassin's knife, Only may mar his love, constrained repose.

Oh, God! the crushing weight his soul must bear, With only Hope to comfort or allay! A homeless exile, yet a Nation's care Rests on his steadfast mind from day to day. Yet is he firm, as only Right is firm;

A veteran in Virtue's changeful war; Still throbs his heart with its high purpose warm, And still his "watchings weary every star." Alone with God, or "'mid the city full," He ponders Universal Freedom still. With fervid soul Misfortune cannot dull,

And hence it is, though lost to action thus, That tyrants fear his name the world around; And hence it is that name is glorious, Shrined in the People's heart of hearts profound! That Hungary feels it course through all her veins, That great Columbia, through her wide domains, Feels by it Freedom's latent pulses stirred.

I scarce can brook the idle iars of Earth: Her sordid tumults grate upon my ear; I deem her prate of Freedom little worth, While her true prophet pines forsaken here!

ope, then, no need of such a man? Still will she scorn her best deliverer's aid, While all her tyrants hold him under ban?

Vhen, as his voice thrilled over land and sea, His sword may flash avenging Freedom's way,
A beacon to the world of Liberty!

* Written last autumn, while he yet remained th

*Written last autumn, while he yet remained there.

For the National Era.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME.

CHAP. V.

My Step-Grandmolher.

"Hosts around me tread—
Phantoms of heart and brain!"

Benny was gone; the sunshine of childhood had left the old farm-house, and it devolved on me to fill the little niche by my grandfather's hearth. Not so joyous was this second parting, for the seriousness of girlhood had come prematurely upon me. This time, it was my turn to hide my glistening eyes, and bid the trembling good-bye. The forests were no longer interminable to my enlightened vision, and the Dead Sea of yore was now only a little wayside pond! Oh, why can you not linger, mystic romance of childhood! why fly away so soon, with so much of our innoceance and purity! why leave us so far away from Heaven!

The huge gate opeued and closed behind me and I stood on the worn threshold of the farm house, shut into a new home. From that day, every incident, woven into their daily life and mine, one greater or smaller way-mark for afterthough.

And here I am, after the large of many.

And here I am, after the large of many and smaller way-mark for and here I am, after the large of many and life the safet has brings up such fresh visions, seen through the visits of burted years. Not the safet has been and so new of patent warnish—nor and the part I am, after the large of many and and life the old part way mank for afterthough.

And here I am, after the large of many and simple too new of patent warnish—nor and many the part of the patent way mank for a ment of the large of many and and the patent way mank for a ment of the large of many and and the patent way mank for a ment of the large of many and should be neared. And here I am, after the large of many and should be neared and should be neared. And here I am, after the large of many and should be neared and should be neared. And here I am, after the large of many and should be neared. And here I am after the large of many and should be neared. And here I am af

every incident, woven into their daily life and mine, one greater or smaller way-mark for afterthought.

And here I am, after the lapse of many years, rummaging in the shut-up storehouses of memory, bringing out, now and then, some old portrait, a landscape sketch or two, and pictures of in-door life. Made sacred by personal ties, they undo the floodgates of feeling, tears flow fast, and vain longings arise for those pure, rustic enjoyments of my childhood. Is there no fellow-being, with kindred ties and tastes, to tread this old gallery with me?

My step-grandmother! Second in the list of faded portraits stands my step-grandmother, proud, erect, and stately. To the first youthful vision of my step-grandmother, I owe my lasting penchant for stately dames. Slight forms, mild eyes, and their usual concomitants, figure well in the corners of romance, and suit some tastes, but not mine. Like waxen dolls, they make bright the drawing-room; but for the stern battles of life, for the woman of work and influence, we want firm muscles. I love the the stern battles of life, for the woman of work and influence, we want firm muscles. I love the the stern battles of life, for the stern battles of life, for the woman of work and influence, we want firm muscles. I love the the long that it is adorning, and smelling too new of patent varnish—nor yet the tangled-legged table, ogling at us with its one-sided impositions—but perchance the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which a revered grandfather dozed away the long with the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which a revered grandfather dozed away the long with the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which a revered grandfather dozed away the long with the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which are revered grandfather dozed away the long with the one old, rush-bottomed chair, in which are revered grandfather dozed away the long with the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which are revered grandfather dozed away the long with the old, rush-bottomed chair, in which are old, rush-bottomed chair, so medid in

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WASHINGTON THERESON MAGEIA BBS.

NO. 70.

Property of the control of

D. C.,

N. Y.

the truth, fairly and squarely.

"Upon the Legislature to be chosen," is says, "will devolve the election of two Unite States Senators—a fact of itself sufficient timpart extraordinary interest to the canvas. This, together with the other fact that the issue presented by the Territories of Kansas an Nebraska, now pending before Congress, he been freely, promptly, and boildly accepted by the Democracy of New Hampshire, and adopte by its Democratic press, has cordially smited the Whigs, the Abolitionists, the Free-Seilers, the Maine-Law men, and all the other detuded an fanatical elements of the State, in opposition.

Of course, all the world understands this

well as the Union; and the New Hampshire

Patriot need not dodge the question. The simple issue presented to the People of New Hampshire is, Shall the Missouri Compromise,

exempting the Territory of Nebraska from

swindled out of the consideration for which it

agreed to that Compromise? Let them answer

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE SOUTH

sake of an abstraction. They differ radically from Judge Douglas as to the powers of a Ter-

with him, and even adopt his maxim of Non

Intervention, for the purpose of abrogating the

Missouri Compromise, and instituting a policy

in regard to Slavery which will make future

enexation of Territory safe for the South.

True, they do not believe that Slavery is the

Constitution of the United States recognises

power under the Constitution, may be carried

interfere with it except to protect it; that the

legislative and judicial powers of a Territory

cannot act against it, but are bound to provide,

if necessary, safeguards for it; and the People

government, but derive their right from Con-

qualification. And yet they rally with Judge

the terms of the bargain to be settled here-

The Omnibus Bill, as it was called in 1850,

contained a clause expressly prohibiting any

Territorial legislation in relation to Slavery.

cause it forbade legislation to introduce or ex-

clude Slavery, but because it prohibited any

law for its protection. To obviate this objec-

tion, Mr. Davis (now Secretary of War) moved

an amendment, providing that the Territorial

Legislatures should have the power to protect

"the right of property of any kind," " held

in or introduced into the Territories," " con-

formably to the Constitution of the United

States." An examination of the debate that

sprung up on this amendment, June 3d, 1850,

in the Senate will show the radical difference

of opinion that divide Southern and Northern

Mr. Douglas regretted the existence of such

clause in the bill. "I do not see," he said,

all the arguments we urged in the Presidential

pertainly exclude them?"

That is he asked no law on the subject

knowing that, should the Territorial Legisla

Mr. Davis was sorry to hear the state

uch a principle as is here declared by cenator from Illinois, from exercising that

Mr. Douglas replied in a spe

politicians who style themselves Democrats.

game of deception thus boldly played.

after.

Southern politicians are not apt to forego an

t the Ballot Box.

MERSEL

WASHINGTON, D.-C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

the ground, taken by those Northern members who consented to forego the Wilmot Proviso. what we said concerning the Daily, to rethat the laws of Mexico and the laws of Nature new their efforts for the extension of our list. We are deeply grateful to them. It will be alike, prohibited Slavery in those Territories collected that the Daily Era from the 1st of But, even this waiver of right was opposed by March till the 1st of September, and the the Democratic party of New Hampshire. Weekly Era from that time till the close of The resolutions of the Legislatures of that the year, were to be sent to subscribers for \$4. State, at successive sessions, in 1847, 1848, We now add that a remittance of \$3.50 will 1849, 1850, resolutions unrepealed, are still We now add that a remittance of \$3.50 will binding upon the delegation of New Hampshire secure one copy of the Daily from the 15th of March till the 1st of September, and of the in Congress, upon the right and duty of positive Weekly from that date till the 31st of Decem-Congressional enactment against Slavery in the Territories. To repeal such enactment, is a

We are under great obligations to our edito And yet, it is rumored that the two So rial brethren for their warm and generous notices of the Era. Will our readers pardon us from New Hampshire, and several of its Reprefor copying a few paragraphs from one or two sentatives in the House, have resolved to go for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of them? We print them, not because we deem the Era deserving of the compliments bestowed | thus disobey the express will of the People on it, but as an evidence of the importance attached by the Independent Democratic Press

Whom they represent.

Here is the record of the will of New Hamp shire, made known from year to year: to the establishment of an Anti-Slavery Daily paper at the seat of Government:

Daily National Era.-The editor of the Era has sent us his Daily. It is very neatly printed, on excellent paper, contains a large amount of reading matter, and is bold in the amount of reading matter, and is bold in the advocacy of freedom in these perilous times; which cannot be said of any other paper published in Washington. If any in this region want a daily published at the National Capital, we advise them to take the Daily Era by all we advise them to take the Daily Era by all means; and they should even be willing to make a little sacrifice, if need be, to support a free Daily at Washington, where one is needed so much. And all should remember that subscribing and paying for the Weekly helps the Daily.—Wyoming County Mirror.

We look upon the establishment of the Daily National Era as a most fortunate event for the cause of Liberty. It append into existence into

National Era as a most fortunate event for the cause of Liberty. It sprung into existence just in time to oppose, with untiring zeal and matchless ability, the monstrous fraud of Senator Douglas, to cheat the free States out of all they are to receive for consenting to the admission of Missouri as a slave State.

If the men who are opposed to this outrage would only act with sufficient spirit, they could defeat it. Five thousand new subscribers to the Daily Era would do more to strike terror into the ranks of the men who are plotting treason to Liberty in Congress, than all the petitions that the mails could carry. Instead of this, we are accounted with the announcement that the editor of the Era is not likely to receive subscribers enough to save likely to receive subscribers enough to save him from loss. Is this the way to build up a party of Freedom? Freemen of the North! f you ever expect to overthrow the Slave Power, why, in the name of all that is brave and manly, do you not pour in the subscribers to the Daily National Era.—People's Journal

BACK NUMBERS .- We shall still continue to supply old and new subscribers with the back numbers of the Era, from the commencement of the present volume, unless otherwise or-

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.-This paper which has been suspended since January 7th, will, we are informed by the Editor, again ap-

amns, is most favorably known to us. He is leading men in Virginia. It was so pronounced by leading men of the North.

"The gentleman [Mr. Wilson] has referred to Mr. Jefferson. He deserves to be eulogized as a philanthropist and statesman throughout the world. With his opinions of Slavery I fully agree. I fully agree with the gentleman's quotation from him, that it is destructive to the morals and manners of a people; that children cannot be brought up in such a society without imbibing notions of superiority and aristocracy, a gentleman, an able writer, and unflinching and reliable in the maintenance of the principles he avows.

PUTNAM'S INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS .- We have received from Cameron's Periodical Depot, on 7th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, the quadruple part and supplement number of this beautifully illustrated magazine. This work is now completed, and should be carefully preserved by every subscriber.

HAYDOCK'S BIBLE .- Mr. Franck Taylor has presented to us Nos. 24, 25, and 26, of Dunigan & Brother's unabridged edition of Haydock's Catholic Family Bible and Commentary a beautifully printed and splendidly embellished serial-"the cheapest and most elegant Catholie Family Bible ever published." lieve it will, when this institution will be abolished through the length and breadth of our

THE BIBLE ANALYZED .- Rey. Dr. Nathanie West has issued, through the publishing house of Charles Scribner, New York, in elegant form. a "Complete Analysis of the Bible," in thirty books. To the writer and the orator, it matters not in what department of literature or science, this volume will prove of the greatest utility, and it should be in the library of every

the agent for the sale of this work, may be found at Mrs. Duvall's, opposite Brown's Hotel

an organic law prohibiting it.

"Sir, I am in favor of these resolutions. A new work on Slavery in the United States, from the pen of Richard Hildreth, is soon to be published at Boston. It will contain, we understand, a comprehensive view of the whole subject, embracing a great mass of historical the first man in this House who will dare to and legal information, of which much will be comparatively new, at least to the general man who will go home to his constituents and shire, confirming all its previous declarations say, I voted against these resolutions because they are all wrong. They arow the principles

The following resolution was introduced into the Louisiana House of Representatives, on Tuesday of last week, and, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Federal Residue. sion, referred to the Committee on Federal Re-Resolved, That the late news from Havans

Norris is indebted for the seat he now holds in gives evidence of the intention of Spain to Africanize the island of Cuba, by the emancipathe United States Senate. tion of their slaves; and, believing the people of Louisiana have a deep interest in preventing it, we, as representatives coming directly from Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That we are in favor of the passage of a law by Congress forever prohibiting Slavery in New the people, express our disapprobation of the tolerance shown by the present Federal Ad-Mexico and California, and in all other Territories now acquired or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, in which Slavery does not exist at the time of such acquisition.

Resolved, That events have recently occurred and are now transpiring at the seat of General Government, and elsewhere, which seem to make necessary a renewed expression of our views upon the subject.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge the

COLOR AND CITIZENSHIP .- A Bill before the Louisiana Legislature, introduced by Judge Kearney, of New Orleans, provides as follows: "That all free persons, having less than one-sixteenth of negro blood in their veins, shall, for all civil purposes, be received and treated in law as white persons, from and after the passage of this act."

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to urge the passage of such a law relative to New Mexico and California, and that we approve, as we have always heretofore done, of all their votes already given in favor of such a law, or in favor of the principle of the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Samuel A. Ayer,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. enealogical investigations will become quite Louisiana. As the white race is laimed to be by far the stronger race, it is somewhat odd that it should require a little more than fifteen-sixteenths of white blood to overcome less than one-sixteenth of black

The Daily (N. O.) Crescent remarks, that with this measure should go others fit to check the further formation of the class of person in whose favor we suppose it well to make thi

We submit to our cotemporary whether such pensures would not be in the nature of sump uary laws; rather inconsistent with the liber a that body, and arrewards unanimously the House, of which Moses Norris, now United States Senator, and G. W. Kittredge, now

NEW YORK, MARCH 5 .- A destructive

The Nebraska Bill proposes the repea

HARRY HIBBARD,

President of the Senate.

JARED W. WILLIAMS, Governor.

Moses Norris and Jared W. Williams are

ow Senators, and Harry Hibbard a Represent-

ative in Congress from that State. Their names are signed to instructions, never repealed, "to

use all expedient and constitutional means and measures" to keep Slavery out of Free Terri-

tory, and also approving of the Wilmot Provi-

down to our time. It was so pronounced by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the leading men in Virginia. It was so pronounced

"Sir, I may go further, and say that I am

They were adopted; and to this speech Mr.

1848.

Speaker of the House of Represent

Do Mr. Norris and Dr. Kittr

support, as follows:

The New Hampshire Patriot, then, as now, understood to be the exponent of the views of General Pierce, said of the resolves:

"We need not say that these resolutions meet our hearty approbation, for our readers are aware that they contain the sentiments which we have always contained for six of the United States, free from Slavery for thirty-three years, be abrogated 1. The the Act of 1820, by which Slavery is excluded from Nebraska. It is supported by the entire South, on the ground that it will open the Territory to Slave-labor Institutions. Had such a proposition been made in 1848 or 1850, it would have been scouted. All that could be wrung from Congress was, a waiver of the which we have always contended for since we have been connected with this paper; the sentiments which the Democracy of this State have supported ever since the question of the Extension of Slavery came up."

very for thirty-three years, be abrogated? The Administration says, it shall, and it is using all its energies to effect the object. The New Hampshire Patriot, and its affiliated presses, receiving special favor from the Anministration. right to prohibit Slavery in the new Territories equired from Mexico, and this, notoriously on

Extension of Slavery came up."

1849.

In 1849, the Legislature advanced a step furcher; that is, it resolved in favor of the Abolition of Slavery within the jurisdiction of the Converted to the control of Slavery within the jurisdiction of the Converted to the control of Slavery within the jurisdiction of the Converted to the control of the control of Slavery within the jurisdiction of the control of Slavery within the co tion of Slavery within the jurisdiction of the General Government, while adopting a long report condemnatory of the Fugitive Slave

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That, opposed to every form of oppression, the people of New Hampshire have ever viewed with deep regret the existence of Slavery in this Union; that while they have steadfastly supported all sections in their constitutional rights, they have not only lamented its existence as a great social evil, but regarded it as fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That while we respect the rights of the slaveholding as well as the free portions of this Union, while we will not willingly consent that wrong be done to any member of the sent that wrong be done to any member of the glorious Confederacy to which we belong, we are firmly and unalterably opposed to the ex-tension of Slavery over any portion of Ameri-

can soil now free.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, Congress has the constitutional power to abolish the slave trade and Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to take all constitutional measures to accomplish these objects.

Samuel H. Ayer,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. P. WEEKS,

President of the Senate.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That we regard the institution of Slavery as a moral, social, and political evil, and, as such, we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend to its removal.

Resolved, That in all territory which may be regire to added to or naquired by the Universely. SAMUEL DINSMOOR, Governor. Resolved, That in all territory which may hereafter be added to, or acquired by, the United States, where Slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquirement, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been convicted, ought never to exist, but the same should remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of Slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve of the vote of our Senators and Representatives in These resolves were passed unanimously From the Concord (N. H) Democrat we learn that they were reported by Zenas Clemens, of Sanboraton, "an intimate personal friend of General Pierce," who has since been appointed llector at Portsmouth. Geo. W. Morrison ow a member of Congress, was in the Legis ature of his State when they passed. And territory; and that we also approve of the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

Mosks Norkis, Jr.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. what was then the sentiment of the State may be inferred not only from these resolves, but from the following paragraph in the New Hampshire Patriot of July 26, 1849, commenting on the doctrine of the Cass-Nicholson let-

"The Democracy of the North never did en dorse the doctrine, and they never will. The Democracy of this State are unanimous in the mere creature of local law; they hold that the opinion, so far as we know, that Congress has and should exercise the power, and exclude Slavery from California and New Mexico." slaves as property just as it recognises other property; that this "property" has a motive The Patriot now goes for the repeal of the congressional enactment which excludes Slavery from our Western Territory!

The action of 1850 we state in the words f the Concord Democrat.

so: and yet they are charged with intending "We come now to the year which with to vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has kept Slavery out of Nebraska other measures known as the Compromise measures. Soon after the assembling of a thirty-three years! Who has given currency Democratic Legislature, a special committee of one from each county was appointed by Mr. Speaker Baker, to consider the subject of Slavery, &c. At the head of that committee was placed Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, of Hampstead, the present Senator for District No. 2. In due o such a libellous accusation?

Every Hunker Democrat voted for those resolves; and Mr. Norris, now charged with supporting this Pro-Slavery Bill, spoke in their "I believe Slavery to be a 'great moral, so-cial, and political evil." It has been so pro-nounced by all philanthropic men in our coun-try, from the organization of the Country time that committee, through their chairman, made a report, from which we extract the following preamble and resolutions:
""Whereas New Hampshire, through her

has repeatedly proclaimed her uncompromising hostility to every scheme for enlarging the boundaries of Slavery, and her undoubting nviction of the power and duty of Congress o prohibit its extension by positive legislation; The Southern members disliked this, not be

therefore,

"'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that the people of New Hampshire see no reason to repeople of New Hampshire see no reason to re-nounce the position assumed, and the principles proclaimed, in relation to this subject, by their last Legislature—but, on the contrary, every day deepens their conviction of the propriety and duty of adhering to those principles.

imbibling notions of superiority and aristocracy, without imbibling the notion that they must rule, that they are made to live at ease, not to labor, and others to serve and labor. All this believe, and that it will destroy the very "" Resolved, That the course of our present delegation in Congress, in unitedly resisting all attempts to authorize or allow the introduction of Slavery into the new Territories, receives believe, and that it will desired the foundations of society.

"Mr. Calhoun's opinions upon Slavery I regard as the worst feature of his character—the most degrading—that Slavery is a benefit, an institution of God. Why, sir, I could not harmant; and sir, I the hearty and united approval of the people "That report was drawn up and presente

in accordance with the express advice and concurrence of, among many other Democrats bor such an idea for a moment; and, sir, I concurrence of, among many other Democrats, have no communion with such men—with men who hold such doctrine. I am opposed to it, and I hope to God the day will come, and I bear and I hope to God the day will come, and I bear and I hope to God the day will come, and I bear a member. That it did not the year before, a member. pass, was owing solely to the neglect of its friends to call it up before the last day of the session; when a few factious individuals sucnot only opposed to Slavery, in all its forms, whether in Mexico, in Southern States, or in New England, everywhere; but I hold that man is made in the image of God, is a freeman, or should be, and should have the right to exercise all the rights of a freeman. I should be ceeded by a trick in first getting it upon the willing to go farther than the resolutions themselves. I should be willing to say this, and have said it, and to Southern men, that no more territory should be admitted into the Union where Slavery exists, and that I would vote for an organic law reshibition it.

are bound by no compact, express or implied, to suffer the introduction of Slavery into Terri-tory now free, and that they are unalterably

opposed to the erection of any Territory, with out its prohibition by positive law."

"Unalterably opposed to the erection of any Territory, without its (Slavery's) prohibition b views and will of the Democracy of New Hampshire, confirming all its previous declaration annually repeated, from the year 1847.

And yet we are to be told that Moses No RIS, JARED W. WILLIAMS, HARRY HIBBARD, GEORGE W. KITTREDGE, and GEORGE W. MOR RISON, will vote not only to erect a Territory without the passage of a positive law to exemp t from Slavery, but to repeal a positive law held sacred for thirty-three years, exempting Nebraska from this evil!-that these distin guished Democrats, revering the Principle of opular Sovereignty, champions of the doctrine f self-government by the People, holding that the Representative is but the servant of the Sovereign People, intend to trample upon the nalterable creed and policy of the People of

their own State! THE ISSUE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ture pass laws against such "property," Congress had the revisionary power over them, and should it fail to veto them, the courts, the The annual election in New Hampshire, for Povernor, State Senators, and Representatives, composition of which would be determined by a will take place on the 14th instant. As the Pro-Slavery Administration, might annul them. ection of two United States Senators will Mr. Davis has not changed his opinions. levolve on the Legislature to be chosen, the great issue that enters into the canvass is the made by the Senator from Illinois cone Nebraska Bill. For asserting this, the New the doctrine of Non-Intervention. Iampehire Patriot charges the Concord Inde "If," said he, "this Federal Government which the States have transferred their audity over the property belonging to them in Territories of the United States, is stopped pendent Democrat with mendacity. The tem per of that unscrupulous print is as as its tactice are dishonorable.

il The Abolition organ, with its usual n dacity, says the Patriot, proclaims the Nebra question to be the issue in our election! more deliberate lie was never uttered! more deliberate lie was never unave proclaimed no such thing, be centrary. We have declared that any find themselves conglomerated in any Territory of the United States, and is rendered unable to discharge the trust which has been conferred upon it."

know that this Nebraska Bill is the issue, and the great Democratic Principle of Popular Sovereignty? Or do they hold that the agent ment of that measure. There is no old party question now before the People—none, before effect, if not the object of his amendment would

In another part of the same speech, Mr.

Douglas admits the power of Congress very for thirty-three years, be abrogated? The hibit Slavery in the Territories, and deter other questions affecting the interests of the People; from which it would appear that he rests his policy concerning the self-government of a Territory, not on any constitutional ground, but on mere expediency. Nor does he admit the Southern argument, that the exclusion of slaves from a Territory is any violation of the Legislature of New Hampshire shall be com-

slaves from a Territory is any violation of the rights of property.

"Sir," said he, "I do not hold the doctrine that to exclude any species of property by law from any territory is a violation of any right to property. Do you not exclude banks from some of the Territories? Do you not exclude whiskey from being introduced into large portions of the Territories of the United States? Do you not exclude gambling tables, which are property, recognised as such, in the States where they are tolerated? And has any one cantended that the exclusion of gambling tables, and the exclusion of ardent spirits, was a nitted to this, its chief measure; and heaven and earth are to be moved to carry the State of New Hampshire, so as to secure its endorse-ment. The Washington Union for once tells

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to say, that, for his own part, he preferred that the whole subject of Slavery be left to the will of the People of a Territory.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, claimed Slavery, be abrogated? Shall the North be

right under the Constitution to carry "slave property" into United States territory. his opinions are concerning the right of the people of a Territory to govern themselves, are shown by the following extracts from his the United States, this provision is clearly in-

"This idea that a people in a Territory can legislate for themselves independently of Con-gress—that they have a right to assume to immediate and a practical triumph, for the ritorial Legislature, but they are willing to go choose to assume-is most monstrous.

"The principle which pervades all legislation on this subject is, that a Territorial Legislature is given by Congress, subject to all the limitations imposed by Congress, and that it has no power except those which are given to it by Congress. In other words, it has power to legislate upon those subjects only which are called in the grant? pecified in the grant." Has Mr. Butler changed his opinions?

at all. How happens it, then, that he supports the clause in the Nebraska Bill, which leaves into any pertion of United States territory, and the People of a Territory "perfectly free to is entitled to protection therein by the General form and regulate their domestic institutions in Government; that Congress has no right to their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States?" Because that saving proviso, " subject only to the Constitution of the United States," prohibits, in his judgment and that of the South, the People of & Territory of a Territory have no inherent right of self- from legislating against Slavery. Mr. King, of Alabama, late Vice President

gress, which may determine its extent and by the vote of the so-called Damocratic Party,

Douglas and his friends, under the standard of Non-Intervention, determined to secure by their alliance a signal triumph now, leaving the terms of t argument goes, as to giving to the Congress of the United States the power of regulating every description of property which the citi-zens of the country possess who chance to emigrate there. * * * * Sir, I never did agree with my friend from Michigan, in regard to what is supposed to be the construction of the Nicholson Letter. I never did believe that a Territorial Government possessed any power whatever but such as is delegated to it by the whatever out such as is delegated to it by the Congress of the United States; and the power which it did possess simply related to the protection of persons and property, and the punishment of crime. Sir, what do you require of them? That they shall pass no law that is not to be submitted to Congress for its appro-bation, leaving them strictly to the control of the Congress of the United States, in every act that they may pass. And yet gentlemen get up at this day and advocate on the floor of the Senate the monstrous doctrine that these Territorial Legislatures, consisting of a mere hand-

description of property." The opinions maintained by the South in how those of us who have taken the position 1850 are its opinions now. The representation given at the North by the friends of the we have taken, (that of Non-Interference,) and have argued in favor of the right of the People Nebraska Bill, of the policy of Non-Interven to legislate for themselves on this question, can tion is a fraud. The South snurns such Nonsupport such a provision without abandoning Intervention. Its Senators in Congress will agree with Northern Senators, who call themcampaign in the year 1848, and the principles selves Democrats, in voting for a provision to set forth by the honorable Senator from Michleave the People of a Territory or State "perigan, in the letter known as the Nicholson feetly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to Mr. Downs, of Louisiana, (now Collector at the Constitution of the United States," when the port of New Orleans,) was sorry to hear they know that they hold precisely opposite views of the restrictions (printed in italics. the Senator from Illinois intimate that the prohibitory clause was in violation of the princi- Now, they are determined not to quarrel about ples of the Nichelson Letter. "I thought, sir, it was the very thing." He contended that to tors, to accomplish a vital object—the repeal of change the clause would remove the very foun- all Congressional legislation prohibiting Slavery dation of the Bill. "I submit to him now, to in United States territory-they will carry this reflect," added Mr. Downs, "whatever may measure on the strength of an appeal to the have been our impressions on this principle Northern People in behalf of Popular Soverheretefore, whether he conceives, under the eignty, which Northern journals in their in practice that he had under it for twelve months, terest, say, is violated by this Missouri Comprothat the people of the Territory under any cir- mise. Then, when a Territorial Legislature cumstances could form a Constitution and ex- shall undertake to exclude Slavery, they will clude emigration from the South. I ask him exclaim against such action, as in gross violaif it can be supposed likely that the South will | tion of the restriction-"subject to the Constitucalmly acquiesce in a principle which would tion of the United States." "What! a handful of Squatters, presuming to legislate against the Mr. Davis, (now a member of the Adminisrights of property recognised and guarantied tration which is urging the Nebraska Bill,) by the Constitution!"

But, it may be said, the North will have the "I ask that the Territorial Legislature shall majority, and the Southern construction of the protect property of every kind. My opinion is, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, slave property may go into the Territories; but I do not ask Congress to decide whether my opinion is correct or not."

Missouri Compromise, suddenly acquire courage to appoint Judges whose opinions will be for the purpose of glossing over an enormous concession to the Slave Power, vote for Judges whose opinions would be likely to render such concession worthless? The Slavery P understands what it is abou

J. Copeland, Charles G. Curtiss, of Flint, Michigan, to Miss Sarah L. Guthrie, of the

A BILL TO BECOGNISE SLAVERY, UNDER THE FORM OF AN INDIAN HOMESTEAD BILL.

Having been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the Bill, reported in the House of Representatives, January 30th, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, "defining the terms on which treaties shall hereafter be made with certain tribes of Indians," we lay it before our readers. It is a curious Bill, with a strange odor humanity about it. It would seem designed to initiate a new policy—that of civilizing the

Indians, investing shem with the rights of American citizenship, and admitting them, organized into States, into the Union. But, the unwonted philapthropy of Mr. Orr looks beyond the welfare of the Indians, and embraces a scheme for the recognition of Slavery in all the Territories of the United States. Proposing to elevate the red man, it seeks to extend and perpetuate the bondage of the black man. It would save the Indians from

ries to the Slave Interest.

extinction by organizing them into States, dedicated to slave-labor institutions, and tributa-

Why, air, our laws now prevent a tavern-keeper from going into some of the Territories of the United States, and taking a bar with him, and using and selling spirits there. The law also prohibits certain other descriptions of business from being carried on in the Territories. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that under the Constitution we have not the power to pass laws excluding negro Slavery from the Territories. It involves the same principle."

Examine specially the following provision of the Bill:

"Each family of the tribe or nation shall be entitled to locate as a permanent homestead—if a single person over the age of twenty-one years, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one-quarter; to each family of the ribe or nation shall be entitled to locate as a permanent homestead—if a single person over the age of twenty-one years, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one-quarter; to each family of two. each family of six, and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten, one additional quarter-section for every five members and to families who own slaves, in addition to the foregoing, there shall be allowed, if less than ten slaves, one half-section; if ten, and not exceeding fifteen, one section; and for every ten above that number, one half-section." As the tribes embraced within the scope of

the Bill are scattered all over the Territory of tended to nationalize Slavery in all Territory within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government-to secure for it everywhere in United States Territory, Congressional recognition and sanction. Especially is it designed covertly to legislate Slavery into Nebraska, in disregard of the Law now exempting it from that evil. Nor is this all. It offers a premium to slave-Landholders, to encourage agricultural industry, to secure to landless men, or heads of families, fair proportions of the public domain The tendency of this provision in Mr. Orr's Homestead Bill, is to encourage Land Monopoly, by granting a bonus to Labor Monopoly to swell the number of large Landholders; t encourage habits of extravagance, unthrift, and idleness, among the Indian tribes, and to secure to rich men and heads of families inordinate proportions of the public domain.

This bill, to nationalize Slavery, to propagate and encourage Slaveholding and Land Monopoly among all our Indian tribes, under the pretext of civilizing them and investing them with the rights of American citizenship, is intended, we are told, to be taken up, so contempt the Slaveholders regard the views and feelings of the People of the Free States. A BILL

Defining the terms on which treaties shall hereafter be made with certain tribes of Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

presentatives of the United States of America Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall hereafter require all officers and commissioners negotiating treaties for the cession or purchase of lands from the nations or tribes of Indians following, to wit: the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Seminoles, Crecks, Cherokees, Senecas, Senecas and Shawness, Quapaws, Osages, Miamies, Piankeshaws Sacs and Foxes, Kansas, Shawness, Pottawato-mies, Wyandots, Delawares, Kickapoos, Sacs, Io-was, Half-breeds, Otoes, and Omahas—to negotiate the same on the terms and conditions here after prescribed, to wit: All the lands within the boundaries of the tribe or nation making the treaty to be ceded to the United States, and that as soon thereafter as may be practi-cable, the President shall cause the same to be rveyed and divided in like manner as the public lands of the United States have hereto fore been surveyed, and immediately thereafter each family of the tribe or nation shall be entitled to locate, as a permanent homestead—if a single person, over the age of twenty-one a single person, over the age of twenty-one years, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one quarter-section; to each family of three, and not exceeding five, one half-section; to each family of six, and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten, one additional quarter-section for every five mem-bers; and to families who own slaves, in ad-dition to the foregoing, there shall be allowed, if less than ten slaves, one half-section; if ten, and not exceeding fifteen, one section; and for every ten above that number, one half-section; every ten above that number, one half-section; Provided, That not more than six families shall select coterminous lands: And provided, further, That if, in making surveys, two existing settlements shall fall within the same subdivision, the oldest occupant shall remain, and the value of all improvements of the family ousted shall be assessed and paid such family, as hereinafter prescribed. And when each family shall have made his or her selection of location, as aforesaid, a patent shall be granted position, as aforesaid, a patent shall be granted y the President to each family: Conditioned, hat the tract shall not be aliened, or leased for a longer time than two years, and shall be wholly exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture; which conditions shall continue in force until a State Constitution, embracing such lands ithin its boundaries, shall have been formed, and the Legislature thereof shall remove the

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the surveys are completed, and the reservation to each family is located, the President a Northern man? If a majority can be found in Congress to repeal the Missouri Compromise, a majority will be found to confirm the Southern construction of the act of repeal, and to annul any Territorial legislation against Slavery. Nor is this the only reliance of the South. The Administration, which is urging this Bill, will have the construction of the courts of the Territories in its own hands.

Will a President who has not had the nerve to withstand the demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and dealy acquire courts of the territories and the nerve to withstand the demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and dealy acquire courts.

Missouri Compromise and dealy acquire courts of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and dealy acquire courts.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the surveys are completed, and the resecutant the surveys are completed, and the resecutant the restant to each family is located, the President To the Editor of the National Era:

The feeling in this city against the Nebraska bill is becoming quite strong. There is but one paper in the city which favors the bill—is does not give it a very ardent support. The Daily Commercial, Daily Unionist, and Daily Columbian, widely-circulated neutral papers, are decided in their opposition to it. The Daily Commercial, Daily Unionist, and Daily Columbian, widely-circulated neutral papers, are de

per acre, and so on until the reduction reaches ten cents per acre.

Src. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business and surveys of the land of each tribe shall be kept separate and apart from all other moneys in the Treasury of the United States, and be disposed of as hereinafter prescribed.

Src. 4. And be it further enacted, That each tribe or nation coding lands as aforesaid, shall receive as a compensation for the same in ad-

understands what it is about, and sees the end ly, the entire amount of the net proceeds of the from the beginning; a remark which cannot be made of the People of the North.

ments, dividends, or interest, he may authorize and empower the agent or agents for making payments, to make payment in clothing domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and such other articles as may be deemed necessations. We hope, when and empower the agent or agents for making payments, to make payment in clothing, do-mestic animals, implements of husbandry, and such other articles as may be deemed necessa-ry to supply his, her, or their wants in the pur-suit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. goods, shall be inalienable, and exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture; and any person buying or bartering any such article from any indian, shall acquire thereby no right of property, and such person shall be liable to indictment in any court of the United States, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That an agent or agents shall be appointed by the Press.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That an agent or agents shall be appointed by the President, to make the stipulated payments to each tribe; and he shall report annually to the President the progress each family is making in agriculture; and especially if any family or families of Indians shall neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands they may place; and upon receiving any such informa-tion, the President may withhold from such family or families the instalment, dividends, or interest due them, until they shall have return-ed to their reservations and resumed the pursuits of industry.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That any

male Indian above the age of twenty-one years, who has a habitation on the land reserved to who has a habitation on the land reserved to him as aforesaid, may be admitted to become a citizen on his declaring on oath or affirmation, and filing in some one of the superior, circuit, or district courts, hereafter to be established within the limits or by authority of a Territorial Government of which it constitutes a part, that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and two years or more thereafter, any judge of the said courts, upon being satisfied by evidence in open court that such Indian has behaved as a man of good character since his declaration was filed, that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the came, shall administer to him an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which evidence and oath shall be recorded by the clerk of the twenty-one years, at the time of taking the oath of allegiance as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby, declared citizens of the United

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That the laws of the United States, as well as all laws to be passed by any Territorial Government that may hereafter be established, shall have full force and effect over the Territory ceded, and upon all persons residing within its limits.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all

Administration measure. existing treaty stipulations with any of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, for the payment of annuities or other sums of money, shall be annulaes or other sums or money, shall be faithfully carried into execution, unless the United States shall be released from the obliPhelps of Vermont, whose right to a seat is gation by some subsequent treaty.

THE NERBASKA BILL IN THE SENATE.

. The Senate, after a protracted session, adourned last night, at a late hour, having ordered the Nebraska Bill to be engrossed for a third reading. The amendment offered by Mr. amendments intended to make it less obnox-Chase affirming the right of the People of the People of the North, and on the Territory, under the Constitution of the United States, to exclude Slavery from its limits, gave Cass announced the next day that had he been rise to a warm discussion, but, as we pre-dicted, was voted down. The Southern Senators deny openly the existence of any such right in the People or Legislature of a Terrilike Joseph Surface, with "noble sentiments." tory, and the Northern Senators supporting the bill did not dare to affirm such a right. soon as the Nebraska bill shall have passed— the bill did not dare to alurm such a right.

They leave that to be done by the journals its supporters to reveal their true position in the terms of the bargain to be settled here.

Meantime, we shall continue to expose the Meantime, we shall continue to the Meantime to the Meant government, so vehemently contended for by Territory. They take the negative on both

> the Governor, to be appointed by the Central
> Power at Washington, of the veto power.
>
> profound regard for Popular Sovereignsy:
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> Slavery.
>
> The Bill contains a provision leaving the record of the Territory periessay not be form one amendment adopted at the instance of Mr. Badger provides that nothing in the Bill the Constitution of the United States." As the shall be construed to revive the Laws of Louisi- South, on whom rests the main responsibility ana in existence in the Territory before the of this measure, and for whose special benefit passage of the Missouri Compromise. This of it is intended, uniformly construed this last course will be heralded as leaving the question limitation as equivalent to a denial of the of Slavery unembarrassed, to be determined power of the Territorial Legislature to exclude by the action of the Territorial Legislature. It will thus be made to serve the purposes of ately after the resolution, the words, politicians in the coming election in New Hampshire. Let not the People be caught with chaff. What do these Southern men care for the old code of Louisiana, when they claim a surer and broader guarantee for their "slave property" in the Constitution of the United States. It is in virtue of this, that they claim the right to carry slaves into Nebraska, and hold them there, against the will and legisla-

tion of the People thereof. The vote was a small one. In fact, this Bill. so incalculably important, was carried by a minority of the Senate-twenty-nine Senat out of sixty-two only voting for it. Twelve voted against it. Twenty-one were absent, or

they refused to vote. It is worthy of remark, in connection with this vote to repeal a positive act of Congress limiting Slavery, that resolutions still stand on the journals of the Legislatures of sixteen States of this Union, passed in 1848, 1849, and 1850, instructing or requesting their Senators to sustain the policy of positive Congressional enactment against Slavery in United States Territory. Had the Senators from those States been true to the spirit and policy of these resloves, there would have been thirty-six, instead of twelve votes, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

People of the North, you have given your-

selves up to the keeping of the Whig and Democratic parties, and sworn allegiance to the Baltimore Platform. You are responsible

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25, 1854.

assee, against the bill.

I know not how Mr. Disney, the Represent uld he vote for the

oounty.

The manly and able course of Mr. Chase meets with praise in all quarters. We feel proud that Cincinnati has such a noble representative in the United States Senate.

Papers in the adjoining counties are taking the right stand on the question. The Lebanon Star (Whig) is particularly able in opposing it. It has published the Address of the Independant Demograpic members in Congress, and also

rote is taken, to see the voice of canimous in favor of maintaining plighted

THE PINAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE ON

We copy to-day, from the Globe, the record of the proceedings of the Senate, Thursday and Friday, on the Nebruska Bill. It was ordered to be engrossed, Thursday night. Friday, it was again taken up, and the debate was continued upon it till Saturday morning, when it was finally passed.

We were mistaken, as the record shows, in relation to the veto prerogative of the Governor, and the revisionary power of Congress,

It will excite some surprise, that throughout the proceedings last Thursday, when it was clearly understood that the votes on the amendments to the Bill, and on its engrosement would be considered test votes, the largest number of Senators voting at any time did not exceed forty-six. The average vote was about forty-or, say, two-thirds of the Senate.

The delinquency was chiefly on the part of the North. Twenty or twenty-three of the

and oath shall be recorded by the clerk of the court; and thereupon the said Indian, and any lawful children he may have, under the age of

North, six were Whigs, four, Administration Democrats, two, Independent Democrats: the ten affirmative votes from the North were all Administration Democrats. The Southern delegation acted without distinction of Party, Whigs and Democrats, so called, working in support of the Bill; some of the Whigs, indeed. displaying extraordinary zeal in behalf of this Cooper of Pennsylvania, Allen of R. Island

and Everett of Massachusetts, either had not yet determined, voted, the negative vote on the engrossment would have been sixteen, representing the entire portion of the delega-tion from the free States against the Bill.

Houston, Cass, and Clayton, who spoke in different ways against the Bill, opposed all

Mr. Chase conducted the opposition to the Bill with ability and method, and compelled the supporters of the bill, were also voted down. The majority who ordered it to be engrossed, refused to allow the People to elect themselves, and the right of the People, heir own Governor and Judges, or to deprive through a Territorial Legislature, to exclude

Slavery, Mr. Chase moved to insert immedi-

"Under which the People of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may Thirty-six Senators recorded their

against this amendment, only ten for it. Of the thirty-six thirteen were Northern men, as follows . Readhead of Pannaylvania Dadge and Jones of Iowa, Douglas and Shields of Illinois, Gwin and Weller of California Norris and Williams of New Hampshire, Pettit of Indiana, Stuart of Michigan, Toucey of Connecticut, and Walker of Wisconsin. We know very well that some of these gen-

tlemen will say, that they hold to the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery, but they did not choose to vote for any motion coming from the source that amendment came from, or they would not vote for the right of a Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery, unless they could vote for a proposition at the same time in favor of its right to introduce it. But, abstract opinions weigh nothing against practical votes. There, upon the record, stand their votes, against a distinct proposition, affirm ing the right of the People of a Territory to exclude Slavery—a right not affirmed in the Bill, and yet represented as being affirmed therein, by its Northern advocates. If they believe in the existence of the right, then are they inexcusable for joining with Southern men in virtually denying it. Only upon the assumption that they do not believe in such a right, can they vindicate the consistency their vote. Whatever the particular opinions of individuals, the record now demonstrate that the majority of the supporters of the Bill in the Senate do not believe that the People of the Territory will have the right to exclude Slavery from Nebraska, should the Bill pass. Thus has the Southern interpretation of the Bill prevailed in the Senate by a vote of 3

After the supporters of the Bill had refused to recognise the right of the People of a Territary to exclude Slavery, their theory of popular sovereignty in the Territories, so clamorously advocated by Messre. Case, Douglas, and the Northern advocates of the Bill, was brought to the test, and the hollowness of their professions fully exposed. The amendment of Mr Chase, providing for the election by the People, by ballot, of a Governor, a Secretary, members of the Council, and Judges, was voted down, only ten Senators recording their names for it. The entire Southern vote was against it: and the following Northern men, the mijority of them full of "noble sentiments" about the right of self-government, also voted agains it:—Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Dodge of Wis sin, Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Douglas of Ilinois, Gwin of California, Pettit of Indiana, Stuart of Michigan, Williams of New Hamp

The only concession made to the Principle of self-government was an amendment moved by Douglas, substituting a qualified for an ab solute Gubernatorial veto, and striking out the clause subjecting the legislation of the Terri tory to the revision of Congress. This concer sion, however, is scarcely more than nominal It still remains true, that this Congress Bill proposes to ordain the principles, the formand details of a Constitution of Government each of Mr. Chase. The Ohio State Dem- for the People of a Territory; to determine

who shall v what offices term of office Jovernor, th President of to this Gover come except the Legislate pretending the People of the Bill dignation ag enemies to doctrine, of The next mbstitute o by the Bill. policy of to amount of E ing the chan to secure to 8 fits in at leas the amendm For the an den, Foot, and Wade-Against it ger, Bell, Be

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Clay, Dawso Dodge of Io Gwin, Hous Iowa, Jones The two on the ques opponents of known will in several o The argu souri Compr Code of Lou used in Ne with some much import

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Mr. Badger

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"I wish," said he, in the Sonate yesterday,
"to express my gratification at the adoption of
the amendment proposed by the honorable
Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger,]
and my thanks to him for it. Although it is
an act of justice which I believe almost every
Senator from the South who had touched upon
the which the said had touched upon
the which who had touched upon
the said he, in the Sonate yesterday,
present, would doubtless have voted with him;)
DOUGLAS and SHIELDS, of Illinois; JONES and
DODGE, of Iowa. To the People they appeal
for the justification of their acts.

Let the People decide. If New Hampshire
in the coming election should give an Admin-Senator from the South who had touched upon the subject agreed to, it is no less an act of conciliation which will be very acceptable to the North, and remove many objections to the bill, and I trust it will be an example to be followed hereafter. I believe myself that the possage of this bill, with that provision, will close the fountain of the bitter waters of agitation. Having said this, I ask for the yeas and nays upon the question of the final passage of the North will proclaim this amendment of Mr. Badger as a triumph over Slavery—a

Mr. Badger as a triumph over Slavery—a plain indication that the Bill is really an Anti-Slavery measure, designed in good faith to leave the People of the Territory perfectly free to exclude Slavery, without obstruction from any pre-existing law. All we have to say is if the People of the North suffer themselves to be gulled by so transparent a trick, they should have guardians appointed to take care of them.

Oaly one important amendment remains to be noticed. Slaveholders look with distrust on the large influx of foreign immigrantspeople whose habits and feelings are hostile to Slavery, and who prefer settlement in free rather than slave territory. The West is the favorite rection of these immigrants, especially of the enterprising, hardy Germans; and it is well understood that the moment Nebraska shall be opened for settlement, they will begin to pour into it. Under the laws of some of the Western States, settlement and the usual oath to become a citizen, are held to be sufficient te enable an immigrant to vote—a wise and sound Democratic policy. The great majority of such immigrants are landholders, pay taxes, and have chosen this country for their permanent home. Why should they be de-Slavery, and who prefer settlement in free permanent home. Why should they be denied a voice in the election of their Law ma-

But, to allow such a provision in the Nebraska Bill might interfere with the policy of peopling Nebraska or Kansas with slaves. In view
of this consideration, we can easily understand
the meaning of the following proceedings:

"Resolved, That the institution of Slavery

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1854

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THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1854

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., WASHINGTON, D. C.,

etrated with gratitude to Mr. Badger for introducing such an amendment.

"I wish," said he, in the Senate yesterday,
"to express my gratification at the adoption of the amendment proposed by the honorable Jersey; BRODHEAD, of Fedneyhours, CASS and STUART, of Michigan; Pettit, of Indiana; (and his colleague, Mr. Bright, had he been present, would doubtless have voted with him;)

Douglas and SHIELDS, of Illinois; Jones and Characteristics of the present of the present

worth something; if they do not, why trouble

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLI-

The following resolutions, it is said, have

promise of 1850; that we are attached to that great fundamental principle of Democracy and free institutions which lies at the basis of our

Senators among themselves, "we concede nothing—for the old slave code extended only so far as the usage of Slavery went, and that never reached Nebraska. But, owing to the prejudice created against the Bill at the North, by the apprehended revival of this imaginary code, this amendment will be received as a great concession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession, and produce a reaction highly favorable to the succession highly favorable to the succession, and who hall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House, by which it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be sent, together with the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House hall sent reconsideration, two-thirds of that House, by which it shall be sent, together with the objections at large on their House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to amend by striking

and they were ordered.

After debate, in which Messrs. WALKER,
PETTIT, ADAMS, and CHASE, took part, the

question was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment, with the following result: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fitzpatrick Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, and Slidell-NAYS-Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wise

the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, resident in said Territory, who, or a majority of them, shall proceed to divide the eard Territory, the suitable election prefer of cincts, and shall appoint places for holding elections therein; and by preclamation published in two or more newspapers circulating in said Territory, and by such other means as they may deem most effectual for the purpose, shall, during four weeks preceding the first that Monday of September, 1854, notify the People of said Territory of such division and appointment, and that there will be held, on the section of Tuesday of October, 1854, an election for Governor, secretary, judges, members of the comment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement which I have ment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement which I have ment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement which I have ment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement which I have ment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement which I have ment and the passage of the bill, rather than on the engross ment.

Mr. CASS. I wish to express my gratification and appoint the passage of the statement which I have ment and that there will be held, on the sections of the State. He deciared the statement system of the statement which I have ment and the passage of the bill, has not been of a kind to benefit other to state the that I announced last night, be leaved to leave the bedient of the statement which I have the original process of the bill has not been of a kind to control of the Mississippi Railroad Com The state of the continues of the profiles of the Northern Sa Bill might interfere with the policy of percentage of the continues of the conti

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Atchison,

Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tonnessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Navs.—Messre, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—12.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

Mr. BADGER. I desire now to give notice hat I shall introduce a resolution to suspend the rule which sets apart to-morrow for the one rule which sets apart to morrow for the consideration of private bills, in order that the Nebraska bill may be considered. The resolution setting apart Fridays for private business being in the nature of a rule, it requires a previous day's notice to suspend it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let the resolution be offered now.

fered now.

Mr. PRATT. It can be considered as written. The resolution is considered as having been written, and I therefore move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and
The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1854. The bill to organize the Territory of Nebras-

ka was read a third time.
The PRESIDENT. The question is, "Shall NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Pettit, Saward, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Walker, and Williams—21.

So it was agreed to.

Mr. CHASE. I move to amend the substitute by striking out the second section, and inserting the following:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, there shall be appointed by the President with the subsidence of the bill.

The PRESIDENT. The question is, "Shall the bill Lands, continued his remarks in support of the bill. He argued the competency of Congress to make such appropriations, and quoted from the writings of Mr. Calhoun in support of the bill. I desire to record my vote in favor of its final passage; and therefore I will ask the Senate to indulge me in order of the bill. I desire to record the duty of Congress, and that its legality has been sanctioned by the uniform practice of the country.

Mr. Eastman had wished to avoid interfered with the subject before the House. He bill. Mr. DOUGLAS. I deem it due to Senators

bodge of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, Hamila, Jones of Iowa, Property of the Personal quantion, by 30 fines, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa follows:

It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of Towa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fines, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa fillows:

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It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of Towa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fillows, Bones, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa fillows:

It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of Towa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fillows, Bones, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa fillows:

It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of Towa, Douglas, Personal quantion, by 30 fillows, Bones, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa fillows:

It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of the public below. However, Bones, A. M., and restinged—peas 37, nasys 14—sa fillows:

It will be seen that they approve of a Bill for the relief of the public below to the public below. How you subscribed for its 47 fillows. How the same was considered for the public below to the fill decision of the Union. "He public below the same was considered for the Public below to the public below to the public below to the public below to the public

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays; and they were ordered and taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Foot, Hamilin, Seward, Smith, Sumner, and Wade—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Walker, and Williams—34.

Mr. DODGE, of lows, moved to amend the provisions in regard to the boundary of the proposed Territories, so that they should not interfere with the present limits of Utah Territory.

The amendment was agreed to.

The abstitute, as amended, was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The question being on concurring in the amendments made by the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, at the request of Mr. Walker the amendment adopted on the mortion of a railroad and a branch railroad in that State. On the motion to commit it to the Committee of the Whole.

Sparking of the condition of Nebranks at Sparking of the condition of Nebranks and Sparking of Theorem 1998. Sparking of the condition of Nebranks and Sparking of Theorem 2008 and Spa

At half past one o'clock, the Home resolved tself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Homestead bill, Mr. Olds in the chair; and amendments were proposed and remarks made by Messis Cobb, Dawson, Dean, Jones of Tennessee, Ready, and Bates.
Mr. Sapp presented a petition of Wm. McClure and forty others, of Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio, against the Nebraska bill and a further extension of Slavery.

Senate, Wednesday, March 1, 1854. Mr. Seward presented a remonstrance against the passage of the Nebras ka bill eigned by William Cassedy, H. H. Van Dyck, proprietors of the Albany Allas, and five hundred others, of Albany.

He presented numerous other memorials, from various parts of New York and Pennsylvania, of a similar character.

of a similar character.

Mr. Summer presented two memorials of a like character from Massachusetts.

The bill granting land to the several States, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was taken up, and being on its passage,
Messrs. Hunter and Mason addressed the Senate in opposition to it, and Messrs. Walker and Stuart supported it.

Mr. Badger followed in support of the bill:

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the bill to establish a Territorial Gov-Consent was not given.

The Chair decided that the vote should be ernment for Nebraska. House of Representatives, March 1, 1854. The House resumed the consideration of the

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate granting a portion of the public lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a railroad and branch railroad in said State—the question being on the motion that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Markets. Mr. Disney, chairman of the Committee on

soon as may be, after the passage of this act, the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I deem it due to Senators lived in a section of the Senate, three commissioners, resident in said Territory, who, proceeded to the vote, that several of our friends, roads; but the policy of the Milwaukie and

upon the Speaker's table were severally twice giving a permanent title, without other considered, and referred to the appropriate commitand consequent improvement and increase

> House of Representatives, March 6, 1854. House of Representatives, March 6, 1854.
>
> Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorising the settlement of the account of A. Boyd Hamilton.
>
> The appropriation having been previously made, the resolution was read three times, and adopted.
>
> Mr. Appleton presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap ocean postage; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.
>
> Mr. Fuller presented certain resolutions of the State of Maine, requesting the Representatives and instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to oppose any Territorial bill de-

in Congress to oppose any Territorial bill designed or adapted to repeal the Missouri Compromise; which were read for information, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Homestead bill, Mr. Olds in the chair. At 2 o'clook the Committee rose, and the chairman reported the Bill, as amended, to the

Iouse. Mr. Dawson called for the previous question Mr. Stephens suggested that, by unanimous consent, the question should lie over until tomorrow, and that the amendments be printed.

taken, first on the concurrence of the House in each amendment, and then upon the passage of the whole bill. f the whole bill.

Mr. Goode here moved that the bill lie upon

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6 .- Flour - sales 1,000 barrels of Howard Street at \$7.12\(\) a \$7.25; 1,000 barrels of City Mills, at \$7.25. Wheat—sales 6 000 bushels, at \$1.72 a \$1.75 for white; \$1.70 a \$1.72 for red. Corn—sales 13,000 bushels, at 71 a 75 for white, and 71 a 75 for yellow. Oats sold at 47 a 50 cents. Whiskey, 29 a 31 cents per gallon. Butter, in kegs, 12 a 13 cents; roll, 15 a 18 cts.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6-Flour duller-sales of 4 000 barrels of State brands, at \$7.75; Southern, at \$7.87. Wheat declining. Corn—

It is gracefully furnished, and, as the ladies would say, is a "love of a place." With the addition of a rosewood couch, it is better fitted for a bridal chamber than for the occupancy of a set of wild mercantile students.

The fourth room, like the others, has doors of stained glass, and will be used by the students as a dressing-room.

This whole Institution is undoubtedly the most elegant and finished establishment, for its purposes, in the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to the world.

present were asswered with great promptitude and conciseness, which reflects great credit upon the course of study pursued at this Institution. The intermissions of the examination were occupied by some very agreeable music, which rendered a combination

the dulce with the utile.

From the Cincinnati Nonpareil. Mercantile College.—This Institution, of which Mr. Bacon is principal, very justly ranks as the highest in the city. The plan adopted by Mr. B. combines practice with theory, and the students are exercised in the art of Book-keeping in every department of merthe art of Book-keeping in every department of mer-cantile business, and the graduate from this school is at once competent for discharging the duties of an accountant in any business whatever. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Bacon's College to the attention of those desiring instruction in this useful, and, to the business man, necessary acquirement.

From the Enquirer of March 12, 1853.

Bacon's Commercial College.—The commencement exercises of this Institution were held yesterday af ternoon and evening, in the College edifice, corner of Bacon's Commercial College.—The commencement exercises of this Institution were held yesterday afternoon and evening, in the College edifice, corner of Walnut and Sixth streets. The exercises were largely attended, and listened to with much interest. The examination of the students in Book-keeping exhibited a degree of proficiency on their part highly creditable to themselves and Mr. Bacon, their instructor.

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass, Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, Wholessele Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

N. B. I am now furnishing young men with goods, who are making from \$50 to \$75 per month, selling the above-named articles. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States—from \$25 to \$100 capital is required.

March 2—6m examination of the students in Book-keeping exhibited a degree of proficiency on their part highly creditable to themselves and Mr. Bacon, their instructor. The most difficult problems in Double Entry were as readily solved as the most simple, giving ample proof to the nudience that the information imparted during the session would be of practical benefit. The examination in Commercial Law, by Henry Snow, Req., showed the students to be well "posted up" in Req., showed the students to be well "posted up" in the interest of the United States—from \$25 to \$100 capital is roughled.

Eastman's Infallible Sick Headache Remedy.

Theyron, Mass., has been used in private practice for the last four years, with the greatest success. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the directions have been strictly followed and persevered in. It is now given to the public with the full confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it. this matter, and to be possessed of much valuable information regarding the law as applied to commercial transactions. In the evening, Diplomas were awarded to eighteen students, after which Bellamy Storer, Esq., addressed the class on the duties and importance of the position which they would be called to assume. The address throughout was replete with sound, practical advice, which if followed by the sound, practical advice, which, if followed by the lass, will result in placing them in positions of emisence and the confidence of the community. Mr. Bacon has every reason to congratulate him

A LABASTER STARCH GLOSS.—The most pure, glossy, and finest, snow-white starch, in the world. The cost of this starch is about the same as common starch, the entire cost not exceeding five cents per quart, and is made just as quick. It preserves the gloches and sizes them, closers, and the starch of the cost of the same as the sa cents per quart, and is made just as quick. It preserves the clothes, and gives them a glossy and enamelled appearance, that no other starch can do. This is an entirely new discovery, and the first time ever offered to the public. I ask a fee of only one dime for imparting the knowledge how to make this starch; and I expect to make more out of it at that low price than I could by selling it to a few of the rich for five dollars, which has been done. Now, ladies and gentlemen, send on your dimes, and get this information, which some of you would not be without for fifty times its cost. Copy the address, and send for the information when you have leisure. Better pay postage both ways, by sending a stamp along with the dime. Address, post paid,

March 6. Kenla, Ohio.

Mrs. Stowe's New Book of Travels in Europe DHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & COMPANY, have in preparation HNNV MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS, BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

The undersigned, for many years in the Book Business at Auburn, and late of the firm of Derby & Miller, has stablished himself as above, and, in addition to his own; will keep a full supply of the Publications of Phillips, Sompson, & Co., Miller, Orton, & Multigan (late Derby & Miller) and Alden Bacada.

Prom the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, Dec. 2, 1853.

Bacon's Commercial Callege.—We took a generally built by Mr. Bacon, on the northwest corner of Walut by Mr. Bacon, on the northwest corner of Walut by Mr. Bacon, on the northwest corner of Walut by Mr. Bacon, on the northwest corner of Walut by Mr. Bacon, on the northwest corner of Walut by Mr. Bacon, and there is every prospect that it will be an unusually large one. The high reputation of Mr. Bacon as a commercial teacher, with his judgment in the selection of valuable assistants, guaranties our statement.

**One room is appropriated exclusively as a "study" for the pupils, and is very commodious. It is riohly furnished with carpots, deske, tables, and everything necessary for the comfort and elegant convenience of the students.

The Lecture Room is about 35 by 50 feet in extent, and is not surpassed in tasteful adornment by any public room probably in the country. The furniture public room probably in the country with the country with the country win

8 Park Place, (Second Floor,) New York
March 1—eow
CLAIM AGENUY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

left of two graceful female figures, representing Liberty and Justice, (the leading features.) is an ocean view, in which are seen magnificent steamships, and craft propelled by canvass, gallantly plowing the deep—the sea itself excellently drawn, and decidedly marine.

The view up the right is a landscape, through the centre of which flows a large river, and upon its bosom are seen all descriptions of steam and sailing craft used in inland navigation.

**CLAIM AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THOMPSON & C. C. VENABLE, Attorneys at THOMPSON & C. C. VENABLE, Attorn March 1. Washington, D. P. S. Refer, if need be, to almost any of the

prominent citizens of Washington, Heads of Depai ments and Bureaus, and to members of Congress ge IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.
TOFFER for sale upwards of thirty diffe

The fourth room, like the others, has doors of stained glass, and will be used by the students as a dressing-room.

This whole Institution is undoubtedly the most elegant and finished establishment, for its purposes, in the world; and while it is exteriorly an ornament to Cincinnati, and should be the pride of her merchants, it is an undertaking highly creditable to Mr. Bacon, alike to his enterprise and taste.

Lest it may be supposed, by our attempted description of the elegant rooms of Bacon's Commercial College, that the expenses of fitting young men for a commercial education will be increased over former rates, in consequence of this new magnificence of Mr. B.'s apartments, we are authorized to state that they will not.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Mr. Bacon has one of the most fiourishing Mercantile Colleges in Cincinnati, and is a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for a Teacher.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette:

Bacon's Commercial College.—A large auditory of ladies and gentlemen were present at the Commercial Rooms on Friday night, to witness the examination of the Graduating Class. The various complex questions proposed by the Principal and other gentlemen present were answered with great promptitude and concisences, which reflects great credit upon the concisences is an advantage of the most fine the office, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

THIS well-know Establishment is still earried on under the personal superintendence of its foundering from the office unless prepaid.

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ONE THOUSAND

DOOK AGENTS and Colporteurs wanted, to sell the "OLD BREWERY." This extraordinarily popular work is destined to have a larger sale than Mrs. Stowe's famous book. The first edition demanded was 30,000 copies, which is without example in the history of book publishing. Five hundred thousand readers are ready to purchase this wenderful history of reform at the "Five Points," when an opportunity is presented. Its thrilling narratives have received the unanimous verdict of unqualified praise from the secular and religious press.

N. B. The most liberal terms will be given. Attractive circulars for canvassing farnished on applica-

tractive circulars for canvassing furnished on applica-tion to STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, March 2. No. 222 Breadway, N. Y No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass.

ten years of age—was afflicted with the sick headache, and we tried various remedies without success. When, however, you administered to her your "Headache Powders," we found them to be very beneficial, and, in fact, restored her to health.

I should, without hesitation, recommend them to those afflicted; and I beg to assure you, that I fully

appreciate their value.

Respectfully yours,

D. C. Baker. LYNN, August 6, 1853. My DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportuni

Faithfully yours, John B. Alley.
WILSON, FAIRBANK, & CO., 43 and 45 Hanover Willows, FAIRBANK, & CO., 43 and 45 Hanfovs should be addressed; also for sale by all the Drug gists throughout the country. For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN. March 3.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsello Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courthe United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Coff the United States at Washington.

made, and yet be binding on the parties to it, not merely legally, but in honor and conscience? Can you abrogate a compromise by passing any law of less dignity than a compromise? If so, of what value is any one or the whole of the Compromises? Thus you see that these bills violate both of the Compromises—not more that of 1820 than that of 1850.

regions of the of the Components of Theorem Control of the service of the Components of Theorem Control of the service of the Components of the Service of the Components of the Service of the Control of the Service of the Control of the Service of the Components of the Service of the Servic

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1854.

WOLL VIII.

WHEN THE STATES AND ALL PROPERTY OF THE STATES AND ALL PROP

but positive, and not more positive than conclusive:

In the fifth section of the Texas Boundary

maeted, and then we will hear you talk of rescinding that Compromise. You cannot do this. You ought not to do it, if you could ind because you cannot and ought not to do it, if you could ind because you cannot and ought not to do it, if you cannot, without violating law, justice, equity, and honor, abrogate the guarantee of freedom in Nebraska.

There is still another and not less serious difficulty. You call the Slavery laws of 1850 a compromise between the slavery laws of 1850 a compromise between the slavery in the Territorias acquired from Mexico, and by the letter of that long debate was spent on propositions made by Representatives from slavey law, extend the force and obligation of the principles of that Compromise of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a mere ordinary law, extend the force and obligation of the principles of that Compromise of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a mere ordinary law, extend the force and obligation of the principles of that Compromise of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a mere ordinary law, extend the force and obligation of the principles of that Compromise of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a mere ordinary law, extend the force and obligation of the principles of that Compromise of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a feet of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a feet of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a feet of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a feet of 1850 into pregions and only excluded from; but a feet of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by Representatives from slaves of 1850 into propositions made by R law, extend the force and obligation of the protected from the protected from your intervention there by a protected from your intervention there by a collemn Compromise of the Pacific Ocean, so as to second naves the wares, we should an extend the line further on through the new territory we had acquired so that which hallows the Constitution itself?

Can the Compromise of 1850, by a mere ordinary act of legislation, be extended beyond the plain, known, fixed intent and understanding of the parties at the time that contract was made, and yet be binding on the parties to it, and the plain, known, fixed intent and understanding of the parties at the time that contract was made, and yet be binding on the parties to it, and the plain, known, fixed intent and understanding of the parties at the time that contract was made, and yet be binding on the parties to it, and the plain, known, fixed intent and understanding of the parties at the time that contract was made, and yet be binding on the parties to it, and not merely legally, but in honor and conscience? Can you abrogate a compromise by law of less dignity than a compromise of any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should any one then imagine, that even if we should be south of that line; and the provise here then prospectively carving up and studing, not o

sway in India shall have opened our way into the regions beyond the Pacific Ocean. I desire to know now and be fully certified of the geo-

stood outside of the Union until even this portentous day.

The time, for aught I know, may not be thirty years distant, when the convulsions of the Celestial Empire and the decline of British

meant meredly ad personam, solidom amounts to anything, more than an argument ad captaniane of 1850 could de-me Stateman of of devotion to them, only enhances the obligation of the policy of compromises only rer in time design of the policy of compromises only rere in time design of the policy of compromises only reversity to the proposition of the policy of compromises only reversity to the service of the flattening and design of the policy of compromises only review thereof spirit may be the captific that the transaction, the old of could occord to the transaction, the old of could occord to the third of the policy of the

Madison, Wisconsin.

Collections promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid. Jan. 5

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D..

what have we now here but the oblivion of death covering the very memory of those great enterprises, and prospects, and hopes?

Senators from the non-slaveholding States: You want peace. Think well, I beseech you, before you yield the price now demanded, even for peace and rest from slavery agitation. France has got peace from Republican agitation by a similar sacrifice. So has Poland; so has Hungary; and so, at last, has Ireland. Is the peace which either of those nations enious YOUNG & CARSON. the peace which either of those nations enjoys worth the price it cost? Is peace, obtained at

such cost, ever a lasting peace?
Senators from the slaveholding States: You, A. ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT, Senators from the slaveholding States: You, too, suppose that you are securing peace as well as victory in this transaction. I tell you now, as I told you in 1850, that it is an error, an unnecessary error, to suppose, that because you exclude slavery from these Halls to-day, that it will not revisit them to-morrow. You buried the Wilmot Proviso here then, and celebrated its obsequies with pomp and revelry. And here it is again to-day, stalking through DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FISTULA,

And here it is again to-day, staking through these Halls, clad in complete steel as before. Even if those whom you denounce as factionists in the North would let it rest, you yourselves must evoke it from its grave. The reason is obvious. Say what you will, do what you will, here, the interests of the non-slaveholding States and of the slaveholding States and of the slaveholding States and of the slaveholding States and defend slavery, or we shall cease to cherish and defend slavery, or we shall cease to their and love freedom! You will not cease to cherish slavery. Do you see any signs that we are becoming indifferent to freedom? On the contrary, that old, traditional, hereditary sentiment of the North is more profound and more universal now than it ever was before. The slavery agitation you deprecate so much is an eternal struggle between Conservatism and Progress, between Truth and Error, between Right and Wrong. You may sooner, by act of Congress, compel the sea to suppress its upheavings, and the round earth to extinguish

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